



The Influence of Parenting Style on Bullying Behavior on Adolescent

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ABSTRACT

Bullying behavior among adolescents is a significant global problem, impacting their mental health and social well-being. Parenting is considered an important factor in influencing children's tendency to engage in bullying behavior. This study aims to conduct a systematic review of the influence of various parenting style on bullying behavior in adolescents, as well as understand how the role of parenting can mitigate or exacerbate the problem of bullying. This study used a systematic review method by collecting and analyzing data from relevant studies published within the last decade. Data sources were obtained from the main academic database, Google Scholar. Inclusion criteria included studies that addressed the relationship between parenting style and bullying behavior in adolescents, with a focus on strong research design and valid methodology. The results of the review showed that authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting were positively associated with increased risk of bullying behavior. These findings underscore the importance of parental involvement and the quality of their interactions in preventing bullying behavior.

Keywords: Parenting, Bullying, Adolescents

1. Main text

Adolescence is a very important period for individuals, because individuals are required to learn many aspects of life at this time. This includes how a person's appreciation and experience both about himself, the environment, social and culture around him. Adolescence can also be said to be a fairly basic element of personality and is a determinant of one's behavior in adulthood (Soekanto, 1993). Many changes will be faced by individuals during adolescence, therefore in the book *Theories of Development*, Sigmund Freud said that individuals who are unable to adapt to the changes that occur will often experience problems or conflicts, because this period is considered a period full of problems or conflicts.

Levianti (2008) says that at this time adolescents are expected to complete their developmental tasks well, so that adolescents are able to make choices for their future and can overcome the problems that exist in themselves and can behave in accordance with the values and rules that apply in their environment. Adolescents who are unable to overcome their problems will feel negative emotions and effects, if the negative emotions experienced are uncontrollable, it is not uncommon for adolescents to tend to take actions that can harm themselves, such as hurting themselves, committing social deviations, taking drugs, and other harmful behaviors (Latipun, 2014). During adolescence, individuals also experience the process of searching for self-identity so that they are vulnerable to problems such as problems with parents, problems at school and with peers, one of the problems that often arise during adolescence is juvenile delinquency (Novita, 2012). One of the negative and harmful behaviors that many adolescents do is bullying behavior.

Bullying is repeated behavior that injures and threatens the health of one or more individuals, which occurs through many ways, for example, hurtful words, threats and intimidating behavior whether verbal, non-verbal, or physical. Olweus (1993) says that bullying behavior is an imbalance of power between two individuals, where the stronger individual repeatedly causes harm to the weaker individual. This is the same as what Hoover et al. (2003) said that bullying is often referred to as peer victimization and hazing, which is an attempt to harm psychologically or physically a person or group of people who are considered 'weaker', by a person or group of people who are 'stronger'. Negative behaviors in bullying can usually be seen directly, including aggressive actions such as physical violence (for example, pushing or punching) and verbal violence (for example, insulting or mocking). In Nursyhabudin, et al (2021) it is said that the perpetrator of bullying is known by another term, namely bully. A bully knows neither gender nor age. In fact, bullying has become a serious phenomenon in the world of education and is carried out by teenagers.

Pepler & Craig (2008) stated that adolescent bullying is a significant international problem with as many as 100-600 million adolescents directly involved in bullying behavior worldwide each year (Volk, Craig, Boyce, & King, 2006). According to the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), School bullying occurs worldwide and it is estimated that every year 245 million children experience bullying (UNESCO, 2017). Currently, bullying is in the spotlight of international organizations, one of which is Plan International (ICRW) in 5 Asian countries namely Vietnam (79%), Cambodia (73%), Nepal (79%), Pakistan (43%) and Indonesia (84%).

According to KPAI, bullying ranks at the top of public complaints. From 2011 to 2014, KPAI recorded 369 complaints related to the issue. This number is about 25% of the total complaints in the education sector, which amounted to 1480 cases. About 5% of high school students reported being threatened and 6.6% were physically intimidated such as being pushed, grabbed, and teased. This is supported by research conducted by the Semai Jiwa Amini Foundation (SEJIWA) in 2008 in collaboration with Plan Indonesia and the University of Indonesia on bullying violence in three major cities in Indonesia, namely Jogjakarta, Surabaya, and Jakarta, which recorded a level of violence of 67.9% at the senior high school level and 66.1% at the junior high school level. Violence committed by fellow students was recorded at 41.2% for junior high school and 43.7% for senior high school with the highest category of psychological violence in the form of ostracism. The second category was verbal violence (mocking) and the last was physical violence (hitting).

Parenting plays an important role in determining child and adolescent behavior, as the extent to which children are encouraged to negotiate within family boundaries, support, and parental involvement, greatly influences their development (Wilmshurst, 2008). Parenting (Baumrind, 1991; Maccoby & Martin, 1983) describes how children perceive parents' socialization practices such as the way they respond to their needs (responsiveness) and the way they exert control (demands). These two dimensions are still used in classifying parents into one of four different parenting style, each expressing different attitudes, values, practices, and behaviors: (1) Authoritative parenting, where parents set clear rules and boundaries, but in a democratic environment open to discussion (high demands and high responsiveness). (2) Authoritarian parenting, where parents, similar to authoritative, have high expectations of their children but at the same time expect children to follow the rules uncritically and they try to control children's behavior even through punishment (high demands and low responsiveness), (3) Permissive parenting, where parents tend to be more responsive to their children than demanding (low demanding and high responsiveness) and (4) Neglectful parenting, where parents show little or no responsiveness to their children (low demanding and low responsiveness)." There is strong evidence linking family factors, and in particular parenting styles (Baumrind, 1991), to bullying (Stevens et al., 2002). A recent meta-analysis showed that bullying perpetrators and victims tend to experience negative parenting behaviors, neglect, abuse, and maladaptive behaviors. In contrast, parental supervision, involvement, and communication were shown to predict protective effects regarding involvement in bullying and victimization (Lereya et al., 2013).

As several studies have shown that authoritarian parenting style, characterized by harsh and punitive parenting practices, predicts bullying behavior (Ahmed & Braithwaite, 2004; Baldry & Farrington, 2000; Espelage, Bosworth, & Simon, 2000; Kaufmann et al., 2000). Children who have authoritarian parents tend to develop maladaptive self-representations, perfectionism (Soenens, Vansteenkiste, Luyten, Duriez, & Goossens, 2005), depression, depersonalization, and delinquency (Heaven, Newbury, & Mak, 2004; Wolfradt, Hempel, & mil, 2003). Bullies commonly report higher levels of family conflict, parental control, and punishment (Georgiou, 2009) suggesting an association with authoritarian parenting styles, but may also report low supervision and inconsistent discipline practices (Schwartz, Proctor, & Chien, 1997), suggesting an association with permissive parenting.

Although it can be argued that bullying behavior is not always influenced by parenting, research generally shows that parenting is one of the main risk factors and has a significant and positive impact on bullying behavior. Therefore, this systematic review was prepared with the aim of explaining how parenting can influence bullying behavior in adolescents.

2. Method

Literature Search Strategy

A careful literature search strategy was conducted to gather relevant information about bullying behavior in adolescence. In this study, a literature search of publications written in English and Indonesian was conducted through Google Scholar. Furthermore, the author continued the process by determining keywords or keywords for searching the database. The keywords or keywords determined in this systematic review are: 1) Parenting Style, 2) Bullying, and Adolescent to get relevant topics.

Materials

The data sources for this study consist of various types of literature that discuss the influence of parenting on bullying behavior in adolescents. The types of literature used are journal articles and research reports.

Analytical Process

The analytical process used in this study involved systematically collecting data from various sources, assessing the feasibility of the studies found for inclusion using predetermined criteria, extracting and summarizing relevant data on the influence of parenting on adolescent bullying behavior and carefully interpreting the findings to fully understand the influence of parenting on adolescent bullying behavior. The data was then presented in tabular form.

3. Results and Discussion

Search and Screening

During this literature search, 7 (seven) articles were identified from Google Scholar. The literature used was limited from 2014 to 2024. The total number of articles met the criteria of looking for the impact of bullying behavior on adolescents. The articles used in this systematic review were 6 (five) journals using English and 2 (two) journal using Indonesian.

Table 1. Characteristics of the Research Included

| No. | Source | City | Participant |
|-----|--|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. | Charalampous, K., Demetriou, C., Tricha, L., Ioannou, M., Georgiou, S., Nikiforou, M., & Stavrinides, P. (2018). | Cyprus | 861 Children and Youth |
| 2. | Saleh, A., Hapsah, H., Krisnawati, W., & Erfina, E. (2021). | Indonesia | 261 Children and Youth |
| 3. | Krisnana, I., Rachmawati, P. D., Arief, Y. S., Kurnia, I. D., Nastiti, A. A., Safitri, I. F. N., & Putri, A. T. K. (2021). | Indonesia | 705 Youth |
| 4. | Georgiou, S. N., Ioannou, M., & Stavrinides, P. (2017). | Cyprus | 447 Children and Youth |
| 5. | He, E., Ye, X., & Zhang, W. (2023). | China | 8,730 Youth |
| 6. | Safirah, N., & Fikri, Z. (2023). | Indonesia | 335 Youth/Teenager |
| 7. | Georgiou, S. N., Ioannou, M., & Stavrinides, P. (2018). | Cyprus | 985 Children and Youth |

There are 7 journals included in the table. Based on the table above, it is known that the journals are published based on different geographical areas, including 1) Cyprus, 2) China, 3) Indonesia, and 4) Greece.

Based on these 7 journals, it is known that research on the influence of parenting style on bullying behavior in adolescents was researched in several countries in the Asian continent, namely 3 journals in Cyprus, 1 journal in China, and 3 journals in Indonesia. The entire literature selected by researchers for this study has met the specified criteria, namely explaining the influence of parental parenting on bullying behavior in adolescents. The research subjects were adolescents and all literature was written in English and published in international journals indexed by Scholar.

The Influence of Parenting Styles on Adolescent Bullying Behavior

Parenting has a significant influence on children's behavior, especially in terms of affection (Ainsworth & Bowlby, 1991; Chen et al., 2012; Shewark et al., 2021). This is reflected in Bronfenbrenner's (1995) theory which states that a person's psychological development, including emotion regulation and emotional responses to experiences, is influenced by various factors, one of which is parenting. Parenting itself includes socialization practices implemented by parents, which involve their emotions and attitudes.

To find out the traits that children have, parents must build a good style of interaction with children. Children who are able to communicate their lives freely to their parents will be able to form satisfaction in the child and create feelings of worth. This is very important to ensure that children avoid inappropriate behavior. Positive and open interactions between parents and children not only strengthen emotional bonds, but also help children feel valued and understood, which in turn can encourage them to behave better and develop a strong sense of self (Krisnana et al., 2019).

Previous research has also shown that each parenting style has a different impact on child development (Baumrind, 1971; Darling & Steinberg, 1993). Each application of parenting style by parents to children certainly has positive and negative impacts (Safirah & Fikri, 2023). This systematic review will show the forms of parenting that can be influential in shaping bullying behavior in adolescents.

Table 2. The Influence of Parenting Styles on Adolescent Bullying Behavior

| No. | Source | Parenting |
|-----|--|------------------------------|
| 1. | Charalampous, K., Demetriou, C., Tricha, L., Ioannou, M., Georgiou, S., Nikiforou, M., & Stavrinides, P. (2018). | Authoritarian and Permissive |
| 2. | Saleh, A., Hapsah, H., Krisnawati, W., & Erfina, E. (2021). | Authoritarian and Permissive |

| | | |
|----|--|------------------------------|
| 3. | Krisnana, I., Rachmawati, P. D., Arief, Y. S., Kurnia, I. D., Nastiti, A. A., Safitri, I. F. N., & Putri, A. T. K. (2021). | Authoritarian and Permissive |
| 4. | Georgiou, S. N., Ioannou, M., & Stavrinides, P. (2017). | Authoritarian and Permissive |
| 5. | He, E., Ye, X., & Zhang, W. (2023). | Neglectful |
| 6. | Safirah, N., & Fikri, Z. (2023). | Permissive |
| 7. | Georgiou, S. N., Ioannou, M., & Stavrinides, P. (2018). | Authoritarian and Permissive |

Based on the 7 journals above, it can be seen that as many as 5 journals state that authoritarian parenting has an effect in shaping bullying behavior in adolescents (Charalampous et al., 2018; Saleh et al., 2021; Krisnana et al., 2019; Georgiou et al., 2017; Georgiou et al., 2018). A total of 6 journals state that permissive parenting has an influence in shaping bullying behavior in adolescents (Charalampous et al., 2018; Saleh et al., 2021; Krisnana et al., 2019; Georgiou et al., 2017; Safirah & Fikri, 2023; Georgiou et al., 2018). Then 1 journal states that neglectful parenting has an effect in shaping bullying behavior in adolescents (He et al., 2023).

4. Discussion

This research focuses on the importance for parents to implement appropriate parenting to reduce the risk of influences in shaping bullying behavior in adolescents. Loving parenting, consistent discipline and open communication can help children develop empathy, self-control and good social skills. By educating children about the importance of respecting others and instilling strong moral values, parents can create an environment that supports positive development and reduces the likelihood of bullying behavior. Therefore, the active role of parents in implementing proper parenting is crucial in shaping a better generation of teenagers who are free from such negative behaviors. The systematic review conducted sought to answer the research question of how parenting influences adolescent bullying behavior. Answering this question can be seen in the table above, which consists of several journals, that parenting seems to be a significant determining factor in forms of bullying (Charalampous et al., 2018; Georgiou et al., 2017; Georgiou et al., 2018). Authoritarian parenting is the most influential parenting style in shaping bullying behavior in adolescents as stated in research conducted by Saleh et al. (2021) that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and bullying behavior. The higher the authoritarian parenting style applied by parents, the higher the bullying behavior manifested by children at school (Krisnana et al., 2019).

Authoritarian parenting, characterized by the use of corporal punishment, exposure to violence from parents, and verbal hostility, can shape aggressive behavior in adolescents towards their peers. Children who experience violence will have the belief that violence is a good choice for interacting with others (Martínez et al., 2019). Not only does this parenting teach children to use violence, but it can also hinder the development of empathy and other social skills that are essential for healthy interactions with others.

Another parenting style that can shape bullying behavior in adolescents is permissive parenting. This is in line with what Safirah & Fikri (2023) said where the higher the permissive parenting style applied, the higher the tendency of bullying behavior that occurs. Permissive parenting style cause adolescents to have the feeling that parents are often ignorant of their actions and behavior. This can make children feel that parents do not care and are indifferent to both their achievements and mistakes. Due to the lack of clear boundaries and direction, teens may struggle to understand the consequences of their actions and feel no drive to achieve something better or correct their mistakes. Another parenting style or parenting style that can shape bullying behavior in adolescents mentioned in the table above is the neglectful parenting style (He et al., 2023). Parents with neglectful parenting tend to interact less with their children, so they fail to meet their children's needs for belonging and affection (Estlein, 2021), which causes many negative emotions associated with bullying behavior.

5. Conclusion

The importance of proper parenting from parents in preventing bullying behavior cannot be underestimated. Supportive, loving and consistent parenting helps children feel safe and accepted, which is an important foundation for healthy emotional development. When parents provide good guidance, set clear boundaries and interact positively with their children, children are more likely to develop good social skills, empathy and respect for others. This can reduce their risk of engaging in bullying behavior, both as perpetrators and victims. Conversely, based on the above, it is known that authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting can exacerbate bullying behavior by creating emotional instability or lack of discipline, thus emphasizing how crucial the role of parents is in shaping a supportive and safe environment for their children's development. Further research is needed to explore the specific mechanisms through which parenting influences bullying behavior and to develop evidence-based intervention programs that can be applied in various cultural

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